
Draba barclayana (Brassicaceae), a New Species from Colombia

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ABSTRACT. *Draba barclayana*, a new Colombian species endemic to the Cordillera Oriental, is described, and the characters distinguishing it from the nearest relative, the Ecuadorian endemic *D. spruceana*, are given.

Of the approximately 65–70 species of *Draba* indigenous to South America (Al-Shehbaz, 1991), at least 21 (16 endemic) grow in Colombia (author's compilation). Several of these have been described only recently (Al-Shehbaz, 1989; Rangel & Santana, 1989), whereas others belong to species complexes in need of critical study. The following species, named after Harriet G. Barclay, one of its collectors, belongs to a difficult group, which Schulz (1927) recognized as section *Adenodraba* O. E. Schulz. As indicated by Fernald (1934) and Al-Shehbaz (1987), however, Schulz's (1927, 1936) sectional classification of *Draba* is evidently artificial, and a thorough study of the entire genus is needed before meaningful infrageneric divisions are recognized.

Draba barclayana Al-Shehbaz, sp. nov. TYPE: Colombia. Boyacá: Cordillera Oriental, Sierra Nevada del Cocuy, Alto Ritacuva, wet areas with cushion plants (*Distichia*) surrounded by *Espeletia* slopes, SW facing, alt. 4,400 m, 16 Apr. 1959, Barclay & Juajibioy 7398 (holotype, GH).

Herba perennis prostrata; folia basalia rosulata, oblonga vel oblanceolato-spathulata, 8–15 mm longa, 3–4.5 mm lata, glabra, ciliata, pilis simplicibus et furcatis; infructescentia subumbellata, ebracteata, usque ad 8 mm longa; pedicelli fructiferi divaricati, 4–6 mm longi; petala alba, obovata, 3.5–4.5 mm longa; antherae ovatae, subapiculatae, 0.6–0.7 mm longae; siliquae ovato-lanceolatae, 5–7 mm longae, 2–2.2 mm latae; semina ignota.

Prostrate perennials. Stems branched, to 7 cm long, the branches slender, terminating in clusters of subrosulate leaves, sparsely pubescent when young, soon glabrescent. Basal leaves oblong to oblanceolate-spatulate, 8–15 mm long, 3–4.5 mm wide, subsessile, base cuneate-attenuate, margin entire or obscurely 1-toothed on each side, ciliate with simple or long-stalked furcate trichomes to 1 mm long, apex obtuse to subacute; cauline leaves similar to

basal ones, gradually reduced in size upward, when young minutely pubescent on both surfaces with simple or furcate trichomes to 0.1 mm long, soon glabrescent. Inflorescences ebracteate, corymbose racemes, hardly elongated in fruit; infructescences subumbellate, 3–8 mm long; fruiting pedicels divaricate, straight, minutely pubescent, 4–6 mm long. Sepals ovate, 2–2.5 mm long, ca. 1.5 mm wide, erect, nonsaccate, sparsely pubescent with simple and furcate trichomes to 0.1 mm long. Petals white, obovate, 3.5–4.5 mm long, ca. 2 mm wide, subtruncate, attenuate to a clawlike base. Filaments subequal, conspicuously dilated at base, ca. 2.5 mm long; anthers ovate, 0.6–0.7 mm long, subapiculate. Nectar glands ringlike, subtending the bases of all filaments. Fruits ovate-lanceolate, 5–7 mm long, 2–2.2 mm wide; style less than 1 mm; valves and seeds not seen.

Draba barclayana, which is so far known only from the type collection, is most closely related to the Ecuadorian endemic *D. spruceana* Weddell. It is readily distinguished by its ebracteate, subumbellate infructescences to 8 mm long, oblong to oblanceolate-spatulate leaves with glabrous surfaces and ciliate margins with simple and long-stalked furcate trichomes, obovate, subtruncate petals 3.5–4.5 mm long and ca. 2 mm wide, and anthers 0.6–0.7 mm long. In contrast, *D. spruceana* has bracteate (at least along the lower third), racemose infructescences to 4 cm long, ovate to ovate-oblong leaves with sparsely pubescent surfaces and margins with long-stalked cruciform trichomes, spatulate, shallowly emarginate petals 2.2–2.8 mm long and 0.8–1.2(–1.5) mm wide, and anthers 0.3–0.4 mm long.

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